

## Business Notices.

## TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe LUNG AFFECTION, and that dread disease, CONSUMPTION—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with directions for preparing and using the same, which will find a sure cure for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription will please address: ROY, EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburgh, Kings County, New-York.

**A FORWARD MOVEMENT.**—We are in possession of information of an important forward movement, which we would not care to publish, but for the fact that all who wish to pass the current of the future, and Broadway can witness the immense army of citizens moving toward Knox's store, and charging for the SPRING HATS. At last accounts, Knox's army of clerks had succeeded in repelling a few of the invaders by charging them with a bill of \$4 each. In the melee several hats were exchanged.

**THE MOST TASTY AND GRACEFUL HAT FOR GENTLEMEN** in New-York is manufactured and sold by **RENSCHER, No. 116 Nassau-st.**

**GENTLEMEN'S HATS, SPRING PATTERNS.**—Bird, No. 45 Nassau-st., invites the attention of his customers and the public to the new styles of HATS, adapted to the season, of a first-class fashionable city tailor. Particular attention paid to the wishes of those who consult their own taste in the selection of a HAT. Bird, No. 45 Nassau-st.

**RUPTURE AND VARICOCELE.**—Dr. RIGGS'S INVENTIONS for these diseases challenge the severest criticism. If not satisfactory, after sixty days' trial, they may be exchanged. No. 2 Barclay-st., New-York.

**TRUSSES.**—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE. Trusses, No. 2, West-st. All kinds of Trusses, Supporters (Military Shoulder Braces and Abdominal Supporters combined), Elastic Stockings, and Mechanical Appliances for the limbs. A female attendant resides.

**ALLING & LACEY, Nos. 93 and 95 6th-av.,** Metropolitan Academy Building, offer great inducements to buyers of CARPETS and OIL CLOTHS.

**THE DECISION OF THE LADIES** who composed the Committee on Sewing Machines at the Union Fair, awarding the FIRST PRIZE TO GROVER & BAKER'S as the best Sewing-Machine for family use, is in accordance with the experience of all who have used the GROVER & BAKER MACHINE, or compared its work with that of other machines.

**BLACK YOUR BOOTS, SIR!** WITH THE MINUTE BLICKING. TRY IT, AND YOU'LL LIKE IT. It will polish quicker, stay polished longer, and keep the leather softer than any other kind. **IT SAYS MORRY!** Sent in half-penny boxes for 25 cents, at No. 48 Cedar-st. None genuine without the signature. HENRY C. SPALDING.

**GUARDIAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,** of New-York, has removed to the Continental Fire Insurance Company's Building, No. 102 Broadway.

**READER,** you can have an enduring, always ready, and reliable GOLD PEN, exactly adapted to your hand and style of writing, which will do your writing vastly cheaper than Steel Pens. If you want it, see "The Pen is Mightier than the Sword," in another column.

**FINE GOLD WATCHES** of all descriptions—some in hunting-cases for Ladies—as low as TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS each, warranted correct timekeepers, for sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 102 Broadway, one door below Canal-st. formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

**JEFFERS'S 573 Broadway,** is the only place in the city to get good quality Boots, cheap and durable. Ladies' Boots, at \$2 and \$2 50 per pair. Also, the latest styles of Boots, at \$3 and \$4 per pair. Address: JEFFERS, 573 Broadway.

**GENIN, HATTER, No. 513 Broadway.**—Grand opening Spring styles for Men, Boys, and Girls' HATS and Caps, on Thursday, March 13.

**LADIES**—Spring is coming, and if you wish for yourselves and families GAITER BOOTS and SHOES, ANKLES, &c., of all the various styles and articles, at moderate prices, patronize MILLER & CO., No. 367 Canal-st.

**THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC** for 1862. Price 15 cents. By Express, 25 cents. 100 copies, \$5. postage paid. By Express, \$7 per 100. Cash orders solicited. We can supply back numbers of the Tribune Almanac for years 1845, 1846, 1847, 1848, 1849, 1850, and 1851. Price 15 cents each, post paid. Address: THE TRIBUNE, New-York.

## New-York Daily Tribune

FRIDAY, MARCH 14, 1862.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a warranty for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications. All business letters for this office should be addressed to "THE TRIBUNE," New-York.

THE TRIBUNE IN CARROLLTON.—Our friends in Carrollton, La., can always buy THE TRIBUNE, Daily, Semi-Weekly, or Weekly, of William M. Wilson.

We call attention to the letter of Mr. Chas. Ellett, Jr., respecting Steam Rams, which is published in another column. According to Mr. Ellett the Rebels have two formidable machines like the Merrimac, but less in size, nearly ready for use, at Mobile, and two on the lower Mississippi, which may soon be brought out to attack and destroy our shipping in that quarter.

Hon. Joseph Holt and Robert Dale Owen have been appointed Special Commissioners to audit and adjust contracts, orders, and claims on the War Department in respect to arms, ammunition, and stores. They will proceed at once to an investigation and examination. Evidence of interest on the part of any Government agent or servant will vitiate all contracts with which such agent has to do.

Since his appointment to the Mountain Department was made public Major-Gen. Fremont has been overrun with visitors who came to congratulate him upon his restoration to command. So great was the throng on Wednesday that he was kept up till a late hour at night, receiving his friends. Yesterday, in order to complete his business in the city, he was compelled to deny himself to every one. Last evening he left quietly for Washington to receive his instructions from the President and Secretary of War.

We devote a large portion of our columns this morning to a speech which Mr. Grimes of Iowa delivered yesterday in the United States Senate. Its subject is the share of Commodore Foote in the recent victories in the West, and the heroism which Lieutenant Worden and his men displayed in Hampton Roads last Sunday. To these commanders and heroes Mr. Grimes pays an eloquent and just tribute, and we trust that his remarks concerning Commodore Foote and the Western gunboats especially, will receive from the people and the Executive the careful attention which they merit. With regard to the initiation of the successful movements up the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers, Mr. Grimes shows that the credit is due to Com. Foote, who, as it also appears, urged Gen. Halleck to allow himself and Gen. Grant to take possession of Nashville several days before it was actually occupied by our forces; had his request been granted, property to the value of about two millions of dollars would have been saved from destruction by the Rebels.

Mr. Grimes also shows that from some cause Gen. Halleck has failed in his public dispatches to do justice to the invaluable services of this fighting and praying Commodore. We trust that the Executive will lose no time in replacing this omission.

## THE LATEST WAR NEWS.

Although we have no startling news of new victories to communicate this morning, our columns are filled with most interesting details concerning the brilliant affair at Hampton Roads, and the position of things on the Potomac, at Manassas, Winchester, and other points of importance in Virginia. We give the official report of the officer in charge of the Cumberland when she was sunk; the Surgeon's report, with a list of wounded; a most interesting account of the cruise of the Monitor, by one who was on board of her; together with a variety of items on the same subject.

From our special correspondent with the advance of the Potomac Army we have a letter giving a connected and full narrative of the occupation of Rebel positions by the Union troops, and a lively sketch of the appearance of things generally in the sham strongholds of the rebellion. Senator Chandler, and Representatives Covode, Gooch, and Julian—members of the Conduct of the War Committee—have set out for Manassas and Centerville, to gather facts on which the Committee may found an official opinion.

Winchester, which was said to have been evacuated some days before, was really left by the Rebels on Tuesday, Gen. Jackson gallantly leading the retreat. The Union army are now in undisturbed and satisfactory possession of the place. As our troops entered the town, they were received with cheers, how sincere we cannot judge. Before evacuating the place, the Rebels arrested and sent to Richmond eighty of the Unionists of Winchester. It is declared that two-thirds of the population are loyal to the Union, but that they do not dare to come out boldly. Jackson left the railroad and the rolling stock unmolested, including five locomotives, four passenger cars, and fourteen freight cars. On all hands it now seems to be believed that the Rebels will make a determined stand at Gordonsville.

Our telegraph column contains an account of a desperate fight which took place in the vicinity of Fort Craig, New-Mexico, on the 21st of February. It appears that skirmishing, resulting in the daily discomfiture of the Rebel Texans, had been going on from the 17th. On the morning of the 21st, at about 9 o'clock, a serious battle commenced; and the conflict raged throughout the day. The enemy made desperate charges on one howitzer battery, which was under Capt. McRae's command, but were repulsed with loss. At last, 600 of the Texans, armed with carbines, revolvers, long seven-pound bowie-knives, made their last and desperate charge; the shock was terrible; the battery poured upon them its fearful storm; Capt. Plimpton with a company of United States infantry was defending McRae's guns; his men stood up against this mighty charge like a wall of granite, till half their number were dead; then they retreated; Capt. McRae, left alone, sat down on one of his guns, with his revolver in his hand, refusing to fly; he died like a hero, the last man at his post. Lieuts. Michler and Stone, and other officers were slain or wounded. Our loss was about 200. In spite of this success, the day may be said to have been won by the Union troops. Gen. Halleck telegraphs from St. Louis, direct to the War Department, that on Wednesday our artillery and cavalry attacked the enemy's works half a mile from Paris, Tenn. The enemy was driven out with the loss of 100. Our loss was Capt. Bull and four others killed and four wounded.

## THE REVOLUTION IN NAVAL WARFARE.

The origin of the invention in naval warfare which was tested with such marked results in Hampton Roads on Sunday last will probably be as much a subject of dispute, hereafter, as many other great discoveries in the peaceful arts have been. In regard to the spinning-jenny, the steam-engine, the railway, and the magnetic telegraph, the merit of practical application has generally overshadowed, if not entirely eclipsed, that of mere discovery or invention in its abstract form; and it may be concluded that the future will show the same result as applied to iron-clad vessels. If this doctrine is accepted, it becomes easy to assign the award of precedence—even if we have to overlook Capt. Ericsson's claim, which we believe can be established—to the conception which matured in the iron-plated La Gloire, the pride of French naval architects, and the model, in part, of those imposing structures in England, of which the Warrior is the forerunner. The important difference in the principle of construction between the Monitor or her huge antagonist, and La Gloire and the Warrior, does not forbid us, we think, to refer them to a common idea in their essential character; and this view, we take it, may be safely hazarded, even in advance of the test which must determine the practical efficiency of the French and English iron-plated vessels, as offensive or defensive appliances in actual warfare. The attributes they have in common with the vessels which fought in Hampton Roads is the power of resistance which the iron plate is found to present to the heaviest naval ordnance. That power may, no doubt, be vastly increased by the angles at which the exposed sections of the vessels are built. The machinery of the Monitor may be much better protected than that of the Warrior, and the surface less exposed; the revolving gun-turret may be more effective than the stationary port; the light draft may be a primary consideration. Or again, her partially tested self-going powers may hide defects for which new devices must be found. Still there is enough of the unity of idea before us in all these iron-plated, movable fortresses to mark their origin as a grand epoch in the history of war, and as the opening of a complete revolution in the conduct of naval hostilities.

La Gloire came nearer than the Warrior to the conception of a floating battery. She is, for example, only 232 feet long, while she is

55 feet broad, with 27½ feet of depth below the water line, an extremely light rigging, and a propelling power reckoned only at 11½ knots an hour, the iron plates which cover her timbers frame being 4½ inches in thickness. The English Admiralty, improving, as they conceived, upon all this in laying down the plan of the Warrior, appear to have borrowed merely the plating invention, the principle of structure otherwise being essentially different. Finely-drawn lines, and large propelling power in her case, are held at least of equal account with solidity in the water, and strength of resistance in the exposed surface. The Warrior is 420 feet in length over all, 58 feet broad, and draws only 26 feet of water; while her propelling power, as already partially tested, is over 13 knots an hour, in spite of her enormous burden of 6,050 tons. The thickness of the outside plates is in both cases the same (4½ inches). The Warrior, however, has only 26 guns under armor covering, although she might carry 48, while La Gloire has the whole of her armament of 36 guns completely protected. But the difference between the two, we should think, must lie mainly in their lines of construction. The short, broad hull of the French vessel, drawing even more water than the Warrior, with her 168 feet of additional length, and only three more feet of greater breadth, can be but a feeble competitor of the latter in a mere race in open sea. And the question which arises on the back of this comparison, and on which the engagement in Hampton Roads has thrown some light, is whether the number of guns and the amount of propelling power in iron-plated vessels are not points subordinate in actual conflict, and in the close grappling for which they are designed, to the stubborn power of passive resistance represented to their ponderous iron ribs.

It is a curious but pertinent question to raise—after a close inquest into the main incidents and the final result of the fight between the Monitor and the Merrimac—of what practical avail is La Gloire's broadside of 18 guns against an iron fort the floating base of which may be moved within a quarter of her space, while its revolving double-barreled ordnance piece replies alone with as much effect as the entire armament of the thundering frigate! Of what avail, again, are the stray shots which such a vessel as the Monitor receives? In that clenched and desperate encounter of Sunday last, the Monitor was struck by twenty-two of the 200 shot fired by her antagonist, and these, moreover, from ten 100-pound guns—without more than a barely perceptible recoil; the Merrimac at the same time repeating again and again the experiment made on the Cumberland—of running down or disabling the Monitor by her ponderous weight and huge propelling power? These, we think, are questions the solution of which must open up the way for a revolution, immediate and complete, in all the previously conceived modes of conducting naval warfare, and providing for maritime defense. We must admit, of course, the possibility of such a boat as the Monitor being overrun, or, in a measure, disabled by an iron-clad vessel propelled at the rate of, say, 15 miles an hour; although even that contingency—looking to the hold which the Monitor's hull has in the water and to the unyielding strength of her upper works—is by no means imminent. But in calculating on the possibility of cutting a moveable fortress—such as may be easily built, if indeed we have it not now—in two, we must look to the facilities that such a boat as Capt. Ericsson's has for avoiding a collision. Unless La Gloire or the Warrior should take her unawares, the chances of her escape are ten to one in her favor, in open sea ground, from her ability to change her tack with so much greater speed; while the chances must be a hundred to one in her favor in shoal water, or in such limited fighting-ground as that in which she has been so severely tested. The broader question of using an Ericsson iron-clad battery away from the coast is one on which we cannot venture to speculate. But as to its effectiveness for harbor defense, and for naval warfare such as must follow in an engagement like that of Hampton Roads, speculation is effectually set at rest. And the additional merit must be awarded the inventor of having introduced an agency of War, the tendency of which is to mitigate, rather than increase, its horrors.

## PAUPERISM.

Great Britain returns her public paupers at about 900,000, and Mr. Ballard, our Secretary of State, has just reported the number of persons supported or relieved from the public funds in this State at 314,797—an apparent increase of 30,000 since 1850. If this report were correct, the State of New-York, with less than Four Millions of inhabitants, has more than one-third as many paupers as Great Britain, whose population exceeds Twenty Millions. In other words, while the pauperism of old, crowded, aristocratic, tax-ridden England is but 4½ per cent. of her population, that of the young and not half-peopled State of New-York is over 12 per cent. of her population. But this comparison is utterly deceptive, owing to the loose and vicious character of our Poor-Law system. From what we know of that system, we are confident that not so many as 300,000 persons in all were aided by public charity in our State last year. For instance: a needy person calls on the proper officer of a township for relief, saying that he only wants help to reach another specified township (perhaps the next one), where he can find work or friends. The cheapest way of dealing with the applicant is to give him a dollar, or a meal and a railroad pass, and send him along. Thus the same person often figures in a dozen different township's expenses for the Poor, and of course appears in Mr. Ballard's exhibit as so many paupers. We believe there are persons who can tell you what is the average fare in nearly every almshouse in the State, and often direct their friends to those wherein the living is most generous. This whole subject requires a very thorough overhauling. Public alms-giving is indispensable, but it is so managed as to prove a standing encouragement to idleness, drunkenness, and general profligacy. Charity for the

sick and infirm, and work for the able, is the true system.

## A FRAUD EXPOSED.

The State of Illinois—always strongly Shm Democratic except when her own LINCOLN led the adverse column—last Fall chose a Constitutional Convention, upon a light vote, when many thousands of her citizens were absent in the field, and no serious contest was made. The result, as might be expected, was a Convention strongly Democratic, so far as hostility to Freedom and Equal Rights can be Democratic. That Convention has of course decreed that Black men shall not vote in Illinois, nor even be allowed to settle in the State. Hereupon a favored correspondent of *The Albany Argus* is permitted through that journal to say:

"No more conclusive evidence could be quoted of the hypocrisy of Trumbull and Lovejoy, Illinois Republicans, than this action of the Illinois Convention. Their shouts for the freedom of the remote black man contrast strangely with the action of their State, which refuses the Negro's franchise to settle on her soil, and to right to breathe the air of Heaven under her boundaries."

With such low existing at home, the semi-political, semi-theological and of Lovejoy and his colleagues at Washington, on Anti-Slavery subjects, is as business and hollow-hearted as any which ever struck the ear of credulity, or deceived the impulses of the people from their proper balance."

## SLAVERY AT THE CAPITAL.

In 1828—John Quincy Adams being President, and the Federal Government not particularly under the influence of Slavery—the Hon. Charles Miner presented to the House a memorial from the citizens of the Federal District, asking Congress to abolish Slavery therein. It was signed by Chief-Justice Cranch, Judge Morrill, Gen. Van Ness (repeatedly chosen Mayor of Washington City), and more than a thousand other citizens of the District, including a large proportion of the most eminent and worthy. Not a breath of remonstrance was made, though the presentation of the petition was of course preceded by public efforts to obtain signatures, and the challenge to those opposed—if there had been any considerable number opposed—to an exhibition of their strength, was unmistakable. One thousand signatures from the population of that day was equal to many thousands now.

If local resistance is now made to a similar proposition, it will be made under the influence of Secession sympathies or anti-Republican partisanship. That the loyal people of the District would to-day, by a large majority, rejoice at the banishment of Slavery from among them, we have no manner of doubt.

## SOUTHERN LOYALTY.

It is not the ultra, intolerant, "sectional," fanatical TRIBE, but the moderate, conservative, easy-going Times, that publishes the following from its Roanoke Island (N. C.) correspondent, who writes as follows:

"The discovery has been made that there is no latent Secessionist on this island, nor anywhere in this part of the State. I had read freely four for a dollar, and sweet potatoes, which the North Carolina regiments had no difficulty in buying at so much as a bushel, have suddenly risen to \$1.50, and are scarce at that rate. The island is a good thing. Capt. Mann, who lives upon the island on the Maitz with ten other 'poor families,' as he calls them, surrounded by fifty miles of impregnable quagmire, and who frequently visits the General's headquarters, says he is 'all right.' His father 'fought in the Revolution, for the Stars and Stripes; and he is 'just the man his father was,' and has never been altered; but all the Southern people have 'been altered of was, that the North wanted their negroes.' It is understood that he is a kind of delegate from the Main land abroad, and has endeavored to impress our Generals with these highly patriotic sentiments. Many slaves have come to us for an asylum, and some of them have brought valuable information. The 'Roanoke farmer,' who the Richmond papers asserted, 'led our troops into the island,' was none other than certain intelligent contrabands who ran away and came down to Hatteras, bringing precise information of the location of the batteries on the island, and the best places for landing to attack them."

"It has been currently stated that assurances have been given that these negroes shall be returned to their masters, though the report needs confirmation. It is evident that they would like to stick to the Union if we will not allow their negroes to stick to us—that unless they don't like. Meantime, it must be understood that the prices of shad and sweet potatoes are to be kept up."

See also the letter of our special correspondent with the Burnside Expedition, which will be found on another page.

## LIBERTY ILLUSTRATED.

Jeff. Davis has (we think) in every one of his numerous Inaugurals and Messages boasted of the freedom of discussion and respect for personal rights which characterize his dominions. John M. Botts is now in one of his dungens for no other crime than thinking the rebellion a crime. No man believes that Mr. Botts has done anything to deserve incarceration; but he has thought, and that cannot be borne. So he is shut up.

"Rev. A. Basserman, the Universalist Minister in Richmond, has likewise been immured, with several others. Mr. Basserman is a native of Maine, and never pretended to be rebel. He is not even accused of lifting his hand against the rebellion; but he has never said a word in its favor; did not preach a Disunion Sermon on Jeff's Fast-day, and is accused of having recently prayed in his pulpit that 'this unholy rebellion may be crushed out.' That settled his office. He now awaits in jail the approach of the Union Army of Liberation."

cient for the economical Administration of the City Government. It is a cheering sign, when the popular branch of the Common Council takes a stand in favor of judicious retrenchment in municipal expenditures.

We have read a great deal in the Southern journals about "Lincoln's Bloodhounds," by which elegant phrase the defenders of the Union are commonly referred to in Secession. But while our bloodhounds are merely metaphorical, it would seem, from the following advertisement extracted from *The Memphis Appeal*, that Jeff. Davis deals in the real, sin-pure article:

## "BLOODHOUNDS WANTED."

"We, the undersigned, will pay five dollars per pair for fifty pairs of well-bred hounds, and fifty dollars for one pair of thoroughbred bloodhounds that will take the track of a man. The purpose for which these dogs are wanted is to chase the infernal, cowardly Lincoln bloodhounds of East Tennessee and Kentucky (who have taken the advantage of the Union to kill and cripple many good soldiers) to their tents and capture them. The said hounds must be delivered at Captain Hamner's livery stable by the 10th of December next, where a mustering officer will be present to muster and inspect them."

"J. N. McRAE, F. N. McRAE, H. H. HARRIS, Camp Crockett, Campbell Co. Tenn. Nov. 16."

"Camp Crockett, Campbell Co. Tenn. Nov. 16." "Twenty dollars per month will also be paid for a man who is competent to train and take charge of the above dogs."

If this war results in nothing else, it will serve to most thoroughly dispel the soft illusions heretofore so popular about the vaunted chivalry of the South. Instead of the high-bred gentlemen, which fond fancy painted them to be, we begin to understand what many had long ago suspected, that, under the brutalizing influences of Slavery, they were fast lapsing into positive barbarism. When Fremont gets down to Camp Crockett, and lets loose the dogs of manly war upon these cowardly savages, we fancy that they will have something else to do beside hunting Union men with bloodhounds.

HAZEL EYES.—Stranger would be most happy for an opportunity to express his admiration for you, if convenient to you he will be happy to receive you at 4 Avenue Hotel, in the city, between the hours of 4 and 4:30 p. m., on Friday, 14th instant, rain or shine.—[Herald.]

The Herald publishes among its advertisements a "Personal" column, devoted to pimps, procurers, and other vile creatures, through the medium of which they ply their infamous trade. Many of the professed advertisements which appear there are obviously manufactured, concocted and spiced in the office of *The Herald*, to suit the depraved appetites of the more degraded of its readers. The above, which we extract from *The Herald* of yesterday, is evidently one of this class, prepared for the express purpose of injuring the reputation of a most respectable establishment. So long as Mr. Bennett advertises the notorious dens of vice and infamy he does just what is expected of him; but when he thus goes out of his way to assail the reputation of a house which hundreds of worthy citizens make their home, he commits a grave public outrage, for which he ought to be held personally accountable.

A Michigan Democratic Convention assembled in Detroit on Wednesday last, whereat one Hon. F. J. Littlejohn made a spread-eagle speech of three close columns, wherein, after any amount of hypocritical laudation of President Lincoln, he saw fit to say:

"We hold it settled, then, that the Republican party stands virtually and essentially divided against itself, powerless to prevent its own fall much less to furnish a Union-saving platform for the nation; and yet such a platform must be had, and a majority party organized and standing firmly and equitably thereon, or the nation is lost."

The next day, President Lincoln sent to Congress the Message of Freedom which has reunited the Republicans, in so far as they were ever divided, electrified all loyal and patriotic men, and furnished a Union-saving platform for the nation. The President was probably writing his Message at the time Littlejohn was making his speech. It seems but fair that the oratorical prophet should have a chance to try again.

We are glad to learn that the United States Quartermaster of this city gave proper orders for the transportation of the Roanoke wounded, but on presenting them at the ticket-office of the New-Haven Railroad Company, the orders were rejected, by direction of Mr. Hoyt, Superintendent of the Road, and it was not until the full price of tickets was paid, that they were obtained. At least such was the course which was pursued in regard to the wounded men of the Connecticut Regiments, when the Agent of that State presented the Quartermaster's orders.

The Herald has the following paragraph in its largest editorial type:

"It would appear that Gen. McClellan is not indifferent to the probable result which the Maryland campaign, according to a statement published by Col. Gores, the commander of Fort Trumbull, at New-Orleans, Conn., he telegraphed to that office on Sunday to put the fact to rest, to stop the Rebel general should attempt to reach New-York by way of the Sound, in the event of her escape from Hampton Roads."

## THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

## THE CLAIMS AGAINST COSTA RICA.

## THE BRIGADIER NOMINATIONS.

## COLLECTION OF THE INTERNAL REVENUE.

## The Expenses Entailed by a General-in-Chief.

## THE ADVANTAGE OF THE CAPTURE OF MANASSAS.

## THE ORGANIZATION OF ARIZONA TERRITORY.

## ARMY AND NAVY PAYMASTERS.

## OFFICIAL WAR BULLETIN.

ORDER RESPECTING CONTRACTS FOR ARMS.  
WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.,  
Thursday, March 13, 1862.

Ordered, That the Hon. Joseph Holt and the Hon. Robert Dale Owen be, and they are hereby, appointed a Special Committee to audit and adjust all contracts, orders, and claims on the War Department, in respect to ordnance, arms, and ammunition—their determination to be final and conclusive as respects this Department on all questions touching the validity, execution, and sum due, or to become due, upon such contract, and upon all other questions arising between contractors and the Government upon said contracts.

Second: The said Committee will proceed forthwith to investigate all claims and contracts in respect to ordnance, arms and ammunition in the War Department, or pending the settlement and final payment, and adjudge the same. All persons interested in such contracts may appear in person, but not by attorney, before said Commissioners, and be heard respecting their claims, at such time and place as the Commissioners shall appoint. The Chief of Ordnance, and all other officers in the Department, will furnish such books and papers as the Commissioners may require. Major Hager, of the Ordnance Department, is specially assigned to aid and assist the Commissioners in their investigation. All claims that they may award in favor of parties shall be promptly paid. No application will be entertained by the Department respecting any claim or contract which they shall adjudge to be invalid.

Third: If in their investigation they shall find reason to believe that any agent or employee of the War Department was directly or indirectly interested in any contract for ordnance, arms or ammunition, or received any consideration for its procurement, they shall give notice thereof to the claimant and proceed to investigate and determine the fact, taking expert testimony as they may deem proper, and if the fact of such interest be established, it shall be good cause for adjudging the claim to be fraudulent.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Sec. of War.

## Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

## THE CLAIMS AGAINST COSTA RICA.

The Joint Commission, composed of Benjamin F. Rexford, on the part of the United States, and Mr. Molina, the Minister from Costa Rica, for the adjustment of claims against that Government, under the convention of July, 1860, met to-day, and organized. The convention provides that, in the event of disagreement between the Commissioners, the Belgian Minister has the selection of the umpire.

## THE NEW-GRANADIAN COMMISSION.

In the matter of the New-Granadian Commission for the settlement of claims held by our citizens, the Minister for that country to-day refused to accept the extension. The case, undisposed of, therefore falls to the ground. It is alleged that our Government had positive assurance from the Minister from that country, that if an extension was granted, he would have it carried out.

## NOMINATIONS SENT BACK.

The Senate, in Executive session, ordered the nominations of Brig.-Gens. Lockwood and Aaboth, which have been reported favorably upon by Committee, to be sent back for re-examination. The present temper of the Senate indicates that a number of Brigadier-Generals will be rejected on the ground of unfitness. Several nominations sent in by the President yesterday from Illinois and Ohio, will never pass the Senatorial fire.

## THE TAX BILL.

The House spent to-day in discussing the first and second sections of the tax bill, the main question being whether it be practicable to collect the taxes by State machinery. No vote was reached, but the prevailing opinion appeared to be that the United States will have to collect its own taxes.

## THE CONQUEROR OF MANASSAS.

It has been ascertained that the conqueror of Manassas was a Massachusetts man named Potter, who took possession an hour and a half before the light cavalry, which formed the advance corps of the army of the Potomac, arrived. He had previously spent some time in contemplating the formidable wooden guns mounted in the intrenchments at Centerville. His testimony as to what he saw and heard is on record. He will probably be made a Brigadier-General.

## BEFORE THE WAR COMMITTEE.

Bayard Taylor was examined before the Conduct of the War Committee to-day.

## TO VISIT MANASSAS.

Senator Chandler and Representatives Gooch, Covode, and Julian, of the Conduct of the War Committee, have been detailed to visit Manassas, and Centerville, and report upon what they find there. They left on that duty to-day. Senator Wright of Indiana has taken the place of Senator Johnson upon the Conduct of the War Committee.

## WHAT IT COSTS TO MAINTAIN A GENERAL-IN-CHIEF.

One of the oldest, soberest, and most influential Senators remarked yesterday that Gen. McClellan, with his 49 aids and 26 baggage-wagons, had cost the country at least \$2,000,000. Another Senator, as wise in finance and as cautious in policy as any member of the Upper House, said to-day that he should place the total cost of wagons, staff, and General at over, rather than under \$2,000,000—an expenditure for which there was absolutely nothing to show except the Tax bill.

## THE ADVANTAGES OF THE RECENT VICTORY.

This evening's *Star*, Gen. McClellan's organ, thus sums up the advantages of the national victory at Manassas:

"The possession of Gordonsville is a thousand times more important to the Rebels than that of Manassas was. The possession of the latter point was merely necessary to the appearance of menace against the National Capital. They kept up so long, it really enabled them to hold nothing of importance to their cause but a fictitious appearance, their positions